

With Crisis Impending Wilson Will Lay U-Boat Matter Before Congress

Final Ultimatum Already Framed Up but No Hint of What It Is Has Gone Out From Official Sources; Decision to Call Congress Hurriedly Made.

SITUATION IS THE GRAVEST YET FACED

Admitted That Relations With Germany Would Probably Be Severed; Only One Instance of Such a Proceeding Not Being Followed by a War, Recorded.

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president already has completed the communication he will deliver to congress. Up to the present time it had been thought he would send this communication to Berlin. It was decided, however, that the situation had become so serious as to require more drastic steps.
No official of the administration would say definitely what course had been decided upon. Some kind of communication will go forward to Berlin probably tomorrow, but apparently no one but the president and the members of his cabinet know what it will be.
It has been stated and reiterated that before taking any steps tending to lead to a rupture in diplomatic relations or war the president would first consult with congress. On this account, when unofficial word of the nature of the message to be delivered tomorrow began to circulate, it was taken for granted by both sides of the capital that drastic action was impending.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson will lay the submarine crisis before congress tomorrow. In the hall of the house of representatives at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, with congress seated before him in joint session, the president will speak to the world of the United States to Germany in the grave situation which has kept the two nations on the brink of a break for nearly a year.

Development yet undisclosed and of the most solemn importance are expected to follow quickly.
An ultimatum to Germany and even the severance of diplomatic relations are the most likely eventualities.

Will Receive Senators
At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the president will receive at the White House Chairman Stone and Flood of the congressional committee, dealing with foreign affairs, and Senator Lodge and Representative Cooper, ranking Republican members. The often repeated statement from the White House and by administration officials that before breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, the president would fully advise the heads of the foreign affairs committees, was recalled tonight in connection with the fore-runner of a development of utmost importance.
Tonight all official Washington, fearing the worst and hoping for the best, is practically in ignorance of the details of the president's plans.

Summons Tumult
Soon after noon today and just after the cabinet had departed, the president summoned Secretary Tumulty. He instructed him to go to the capitol at 1:30 o'clock—and not before—and arrange for a joint session of the house and senate at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The president did not state his purpose to his secretary and instructed him specifically to inform the leaders he had no knowledge of the president's design further than to call the capitol to be communicated to congress.

Promptly at the hour named his secretary went to his room in the capitol and called for Chairman Stone and Floor Leader Kern. After a hurried conference they went to the house side and talked with Majority Leader Kitchin.

A few minutes later a resolution for a joint session was introduced in the house.

Desire Action.
"Does the gentleman from North Carolina desire immediate action on this?" asked Representative Mondell, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mann.

"Yes," responded the Democratic

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LIFE SENTENCE FOR THE MODERN PIRATE

Ernest Schiller, Who Took Possession of Steamship Matopoff, on High Seas, Found Guilty.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matopoff off Sandy Hook on March 29, terrorized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States district court here, late today. He will be taken to the federal prison at Atlanta in a few days.

Schiller pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy. In a statement he denied that his motive was robbery. He declared he had seized the Matopoff believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the entente allies, "for the cause of Germany."

Senate Votes for Army of 1,000,000

WILD SCENES ON EVE OF JOINT SESSION FOR U-BOAT FINALE

Works Far Into Night to Complete Army Reorganization Bill.

AMENDMENTS KILLED

Peace Strength of Reserve Military Forces Fixed at 250,000.

WASHINGTON, April 18.— An army reorganization bill that would produce regular army and reserve military forces in the United States aggregating a million men was passed by the senate tonight without a record vote. It is a substitute for the Hay bill passed by the house and the differences will be worked out in conference.

On the eve of a joint session of the houses of congress to hear a message from the president on grave international issues, the senate hastened completion of the bill amid scenes of excitement, repeatedly rejecting all amendments pending to reduce the proposed strengthening of the army.

WASHINGTON, April 18.— Bound by a parliamentary agreement to take a final vote on the army reorganization bill before adjournment, the senate settled down tonight for a protracted session which some leaders thought might last until far beyond midnight. Many amendments remained to be disposed of when the usual hour for adjournment passed, although some of the most important, including one passed late in the day fixing the peace strength of the standing army at 250,000, were out of the way.

The amendment making the army's peace strength 250,000 instead of 180,000 as provided in the bill as framed by the military committee, was adopted 43 to 37, 22 Republicans and 21 Democrats voting for it. A peace strength of only 140,000 is provided for the army bill passed by the house, and a sharp contest over that feature is looked for in conference.

Reserve Regular Army.
Another amendment adopted today would create a reserve regular army for use in time of war, composed of school and college youths and would provide a means of recruiting the proposed volunteer army force.

The proposal submitted by Senator Hawick was carried by a vote of 43 to 37. The result coming as a surprise to senators on both sides of the chamber, since predictions openly had been made that the volunteer army feature already included in the bill would be rejected in conference.

Military Instruction.
Senator Hawick's amendment provides for military instruction by commissioned army officers under direction of the secretary of war in every school and college in the United States having one hundred or more male students over fifteen years of age, when authorities of such schools apply for such instruction and the requisite number of students agree to accept the training and to become a part of the reserve force of the army of the nation. Application for the training would be purely voluntary, but all students over 18 years old receiving training would be subject to a call to the colors by the president in time of war or threatened war during their training term.

The senate also agreed to an amendment reducing the proposed term of enlistment in the regular army from five to three years and the proposed term with the colors from four to two, thus giving each enlisted man three years in the regular reserve.

Increase Officers.
Senator Cummins' amendment to increase the number of officers in the ordnance department to 125 instead of the 85 as at present or 109 provided for in the bill was defeated, as was the Hitchcock amendment to fix the number of officers on the general staff at two instead of at thirty-eight as at present, or ninety-seven as provided in the bill. An amendment by Senator Reed prohibiting enlisted men from leaving their posts to engage in any civil pursuit for hire or otherwise, when it would interfere with the employment of civilians, was passed.

Upon motion of Senator Thomas an amendment was adopted making it a criminal offense for civilians, with certain exceptions, to wear an army uniform or to refuse admission to places of public entertainment to enlisted men in uniform. Another amendment adopted would require adjutant generals of the national guard to be residents of the state or territory for which appointed.

Making Room.
"Spring is about due."
"What's the harbinger?"
"I see the style notes and beauty hints have had to get off the baseball page."

Wear White Badges.
Each visitor will be presented with uniform white badges and with all the necessary printed matter. Chief among this is the characteristic invitation, inscribed in German, French, English, Greek and Hebrew, which is intended for every home. They also will be given the record upon which to place the names of those in the home, nationality and church preference.



GIGANTIC RELIGIOUS EVENT HELD TODAY

One Thousand Workers Pledge Selves to Home Visitation Work.

REQUIRES TWO HOURS

Protestants, Catholics and Jews Combine to Visit Every Home.

We come today with a cordial invitation to you from every church, synagogue and Sunday school in this city. If you attend the services of your choice regularly, all extend greetings; if you do not, all join in a most earnest request that you do so. We want to assure you of a hearty welcome.

ONE thousand men and women, comprising the spirit and strength of Tulsa, will go forth today as the most powerful organization ever formed in this city, to reach into every home in the corporate limits and extend a cordial invitation to the inhabitants to attend the church, temple or synagogue of their preference.

Today is the day for home visitation and Tulsa is given over to it. At 2 o'clock the vast work will be begun and two hours later it will be ended. Rain, snow, war or elections will not faze the sturdy laymen and teachers who have resolved themselves into this body.

Never before in the history of Tulsa has such a complete union been formed. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish are co-operating for the best interests of the visitation. All are enthusiastic to the last degree.

Commercial and business interests alike accede to the magnitude of the task which has been laid out for today. The largest business men of the city are on the general committee for the promotion of the plan and hundreds of other business men have enlisted as visitors.

Schools to Dismiss.
The city and parochial schools will close this afternoon, giving the children an opportunity to do their part for the cause. The city schools will cut their noon hour somewhat and dismiss school at 12 o'clock.

The city has been divided into 12 districts with headquarters in every district. At these places the visitors will be assigned separate blocks for their personal attention and will make their report when they have finished.

Postal cards were mailed out yesterday morning to every person who signed up as willing to take part in the work assigning them to one district. They will report to the headquarters of the district at 1:45 o'clock where competent leaders will start the ball rolling.

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AND NOW GERMANY IS SPURRED INTO ACTION

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing late this afternoon and was told by the secretary that he could not discuss the submarine issue with him at this time. It was announced afterward that the situation was unchanged and it was stated that the dispatch of the note to Germany would not be delayed because of the visit.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to Secretary Lansing today a memorandum said to be similar to the one delivered following the sinking of the liner Arabic, reiterating assurances that Germany would conduct submarine warfare according to international law and was ready to give satisfaction for any unauthorized or unintentional violation of neutral rights.

FIRST TRADE TRIP OF 1916 A SUCCESS

More Than 100 Loyal Tulsans Visited an Even Dozen Towns.

GIVEN A LUNCHEON

Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce Provides Feature Event.

THE first of the 1916 trade trips under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants' association was held yesterday. The weather was ideal, save for a high wind, and 12 towns were visited by the boosters. The itinerary was changed at the last minute on account of unsafe condition of a bridge on the Midland Valley and the visit to Pawhuska had to be foregone until a later date. The Santa Fe was traversed to Bartlesville, and after a splendid entertainment and luncheon there the special train was switched over to the "Katy" line, which road was the route back home, by way of Cange.

The boosters returned home at 6:25 o'clock and paraded behind A. D. Young's booster band to Third and Main.

Dusters Hereafter.

The train bore large banners containing the words "Tulsa's Busy Business Boosters." Each man wore a silk badge bearing the same inscription and palm-leaf hat. Many of the boosters wore straw hats and linen dusters. The dusters were adopted as the official uniform.

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TRAINMEN ON VERGE OF CALLING STRIKE

Discharge of Three Engineers Precipitates Trouble on the M. O. & G. Ry.

Special to The World.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 18.—Unless an understanding is reached within the next 24 hours the threatened strike of trainmen on the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad will be called. It was authoritatively stated this evening.

If the order to walk out is given every engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman employed by the railroad will quit work and not a wheel will turn on the entire system.

Although representatives of the various brotherhoods involved in the controversy have been in conference with railroad officials frequently during the past two days, no statements have been issued from either side but it is known that efforts are being made to reach an agreement which will prevent any strike action.

The controversy arose over the discharge several months ago of three engineers who have not been reinstated. According to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose representatives are here, the men were discharged without reason. Negotiations have been under way for some time, but it has been only within the past three days that indications have been manifested that an agreement could not be reached.

A NEW BANK AT SAPULPA.

Bank of Commerce is Organized With \$50,000 Capital.

Special to The World.

SAPULPA, Okla., April 18.—The latest addition to the ranks of Sapulpa financial institutions—the Bank of Commerce—will commence operations here June 1. It was announced today. The new bank has taken a ten-year lease on the Westfall building.

The directors of the concern are P. A. McDougal, Hubert C. Hughes, W. B. Key, E. E. Cowman and M. V. Walter. The capital stock is \$50,000.

England Obstinate.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 18.—Local newspapers are calling attention to the fact that while Australia has produced a record wheat crop following on the pressing request of the British government to grow it abundantly with the object of meeting the Russian and other shortages, British shipowners refuse to transport it except at the highest rates in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

2,000 MEN ARE SENT TO AID OF GEN. PERSHING

While No Outbreaks Reported in Interior, Hostility Is Marked.

NO AUTHENTIC VILLA NEWS RECEIVED YET

Actual Pursuit at Standstill, Following Parral Incident.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 18.—General Funston is sending to General Pershing more than two thousand additional troops and there is reason to believe that even more will be placed at the disposal of General Pershing. If the campaign against Francisco Villa is continued, the troops have been ordered to Pershing's base at Columbus, and are now on duty along the border. What troops will relieve them and where they will come from remains unannounced. It may be that the war department will have to authorize the sending of the few remaining troops in the United States into this department or it may be that the filling of the vacant points along the border may be left to the government of Texas, which may send the militia.

The troops selected for General Pershing are the Sixth cavalry from the Brownsville district, the Seventeenth infantry from Eagle Pass, troop L of the Tenth cavalry from Fort Apache, Arizona, and a battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one company of which is at El Paso, one at Marfa and another at Fabens, Marfa is a town just north of Ojinaga on the Mexican frontier and Fabens is on the Rio Grande only a few miles from El Paso.

In addition to these troops, totaling 2,300, General Pershing now has his base guard at Columbus, eight hundred men, but the necessity of maintaining at least that many there is recognized.

More Troops Needed.

General Pershing requested more troops some time ago, but General Funston hesitated to order them because faced with the danger of weakening his own position and patrolling points along the border. He has authority to move such troops in his department as he wishes, but the strengthening of any point from another department rests with the war department.

Staff officers here were convinced some days ago that unless Villa was taken before he got beyond points within a short distance south of Satevo the chances of getting him were remote. That point has been reached and Villa remains at large—or dead—and to that situation is added an undisputed hostility of various Carranza organizations, that army men here declare makes doubly necessary the strengthening of General Pershing's force.

Pursuit Slow.

But even with more troops the pursuit of Villa will be a slow and tedious job if his trail is extended south of the Rio Grande. The opinion of army officers who say that the trail beyond Satevo make accordingly difficult the operation of military supply trucks. An advantage could be gained by the use of a short-rail road, but the war department is of the opinion that this plan, it was reported from Washington, would be unacceptable and the remaining plan and what military men regard as the only plan, the use of the railroad south from El Paso, appears out of the question because of Carranza's refusal to permit it and the reluctance of the administration to authorize its seizure.

For Protection.

Additional troops are being sent to General Pershing as much for the protection of those already in Mexico along the line of communications as to strengthen the mobile forces following the rear of the south of the Rio Grande. Scouts are continuing their work of locating Carranza troops in that vicinity.

Little actual work in the chase of Villa has been done since the American troops were forced into a fight in the environs of Parral. The forces of General Pershing have occupied points from where concentration can be made rapidly and General Pershing has established his headquarters at Namiquipa, some distance north of Satevo.

No Details Yet.

General Funston has not made public any additional details of the Parral incident. The story of the discovery of Villa's body is yet being repeated but by most officers in a manner not serious. General Bell's expression of his opinion that the story was manufactured in Juarez sent far towards convincing most officers here that Villa is yet alive. General Funston has not commented on the account, however.

One of the new ninety-horse power automobiles purchased by the government for use in Mexico should have arrived at Columbus today. It will be sent to General Pershing immediately and will be followed by the others as quickly as they arrive at the base.

In Suitable Proportions.

"Are the fish thick here?"
"Well, not too thick, sir," answered the native. "We have to use this lake partly for navigation."